

## 'CHARGES FALSE,' ROCKEFELLER'S REPLY TO WALSH

Denies He Directed War  
on Colorado Miners or  
Dictated to Ammons.

### SAYS ACCUSER FALSIFIED RECORDS

Asserts Peace Reigns Now and  
Hints That Chairman Is Only  
Disturbing Prospect.

John D. Rockefeller, jr., issued a detailed answer yesterday to the charges of Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, that he was really the directing mind of the Colorado strike, although he testified under oath that he had no personal part in it.

Mr. Rockefeller asserts that Mr. Walsh drew unwarranted conclusions from correspondence that came into his hands, and in some respects "even falsified the record itself."

Mr. Rockefeller denies specifically that he ever sought to dictate to Governor Ammons as to contents of letters he should send to the President and to the statement that he was planning a string of papers he says: "This charge is absolutely false."

Mr. Rockefeller's statement in full is as follows:

"In the newspapers of Saturday morning there appeared a statement from Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, purporting to be based upon information contained in letters supplied to the commission by my associates and myself.

"In our desire to give to the public all of the facts in regard to the Colorado situation we have waived our constitutional rights protecting private correspondence and have placed all material asked for at the disposition of the commission. Had Mr. Walsh's sole desire been to bring out the truth he would, in cases where he found the correspondence not completely self-explanatory, have asked for further information, which could readily have been secured.

"If Mr. Walsh had examined his public utterances to statements which were true and to inferences which the evidence justified there would have been no occasion for protest. Instead of doing that he has taken the correspondence, drawn from it certain inferences and, without ascertaining whether his inferences were correct, has made statements and announced conclusions which are unwarranted and in some respects have even falsified the record itself. It is therefore becoming necessary to me, in self-defense, to publish the facts.

**Brands Charge as False.**

"Mr. Walsh asserts that the correspondence shows that I exercised a personal influence that extended even to the State House at Denver, and presumed to dictate letters that went out to the President of the United States and to the Governors of the states over the signature of the Governor of Colorado. This is every word of it false, and has been so characterized by Governor Ammons in the morning's papers. The facts are as follows:

"Last May Governor Ammons sent Major E. J. Boughton, Adjutant General of Colorado, a letter in which he requested that I be made a member of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations. Major Boughton asked Mr. Lee if he had in mind any effective way of getting the facts before the public. Mr. Lee suggested that one method would be for the Governor to write a letter to the President of the United States and to his fellow Governors of other states, setting forth the situation as Governor Ammons saw it. Major Boughton told me that he would tell the Governor what he could tell him, and that he would convey the suggestion to Governor Ammons through General Chase, Major Boughton's superior.

"To get the matter into shape for consideration Major Boughton asked Mr. Lee to make his suggestion concrete by preparing a draft of the letter which he had in mind. As a basis for the preparation of this draft Major Boughton sent Mr. Lee a memorandum of his own views of the situation. The memorandum was referred to in one of my letters as having been sent by me to Mr. Lee as being more than a rough draft of a statement concerning the Colorado situation which I had drawn up in answer to a statement in the morning papers in the press, but had never used. A copy of this memorandum, which I wrote to Mr. Lee on June 10, 1914, was incomplete and on suggestive, accompanying this statement.

"When I learned of Mr. Lee's suggestion to Major Boughton it occurred to me that this memorandum contained material which Mr. Lee might find helpful in that connection. Mr. Lee drafted his ideas and sent them to Major Boughton, but they were never submitted to General Chase, let alone to the Governor. From Governor Ammons's statement in the morning papers it is obvious that he never knew that such a suggestion had been made.

**Had No Paper Plan.**

"Again, Mr. Walsh states: 'We get from this same correspondence that Mr. Rockefeller had a plan about this time for publishing a string of daily papers.'

"This charge is absolutely false. I never had such a plan. Mr. Walsh's only basis for his statement is contained in correspondence between Mr. Lee and myself, referring to a letter which I had received from a man I had never heard of, and which I had forwarded to Mr. Lee. That letter began as follows:

"This note is from a perfect stranger to you, making a suggestion which the writer thinks, if carried out, would do more good generally for all time than

## Summer Jostles Spring; Sets New Heat Record

With Thermometer at 88 Sun Fells Three—City Throngs  
Flee to Parks and Beaches—Five Thousand  
Bathers Test Coney's Tides.

Another record went by the board yesterday, when the United States Weather Bureau discovered that the mercury had pranced away up to 88 degrees, higher than any April 25 has seen it since the establishment of the weather service. As evidence of the power of the sun that heat fiercely down upon the city all day at least three heat prostrations had been reported up to a late hour last night, while from Passaic came a report of a heat-stricken passenger who jumped from an Erie train.

The heat descended on the town like a stifling blanket, and it came suddenly. The inhabitants shivered and fled forth from their dwellings for a brisk walk in the "bracing spring air," but after a block or two had been covered their steps lagged and they sought the shady side of the street. They had discovered that it was hot.

As a result the parks and beaches were thronged. An evening procession wound up and down Riverside Drive well into the late hours of the evening. Benches between the Drive and the river were at a premium and hundreds sprawled upon the new-sprouted grass with newspapers spread over their faces as insurance against sunburn.

Central Park apparently was the Mecca of everybody who lived within a radius of a mile or two. Men, women and children, principally children, poured through the gates from early forenoon until dusk. The holders of the heat-resistant convictions on the lake braved the collected world.

Fat men puffed slowly along the walks, and even the celebrated park squirrels appeared too listless to journey more than a few feet to acquire the proffered peanuts.

And the girls—they must not be forgotten. Graceful arms peeped coyly through flimsy sleeves. Carefully curled locks trailed pathetically down damp cheeks, from which every vestige of powder long had fled.

One of the sensations of the day made its appearance on Fifth Avenue. It was a straw hat. Its owner, a portly gentleman in a light, glared defiantly at the curious faces and smiling eyes turned upon him.

Coney Island rose to the occasion as ever. Several hundred thousand visitors spread themselves over the beach or promenade about the boardwalks. Peanut stand whistles shrilled with their usual impudence, and the festive "hot dog" was devoured in amazing quantity.

The far-famed "Snowbirds" gave way

## F. W. SEWARD, WAR STATESMAN, DEAD

Son and Assistant of Noted  
Secretary of State—  
Saved Lincoln.

Frederick W. Seward, son of William H. Seward, President Lincoln's Secretary of State, died yesterday, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, at his home, Montrose-on-the-Hudson.

Mr. Seward was closely associated with some of the great events in the nation's history. It was he who was sent on that memorable mission from Washington to Philadelphia in 1861 to win the support of the Unionists in that city. He was in danger if he followed his schedule through Baltimore.

Four years later he figured in another stirring incident of the war. He was at the battle of Antietam, and he was with the father when he was shot. He was at the battle of Gettysburg, and he was with the father when he was shot. He was at the battle of Antietam, and he was with the father when he was shot. He was at the battle of Gettysburg, and he was with the father when he was shot.

Mr. Seward was born in Auburn, N.Y., July 13, 1830, and received his education at the public schools there and at Union College, Schenectady, from which he was graduated in 1849. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He was elected to the New York State Legislature in 1854, and served two terms. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1856, and served two terms. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1860, and served two terms. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1862, and served two terms. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1864, and served two terms.

Mr. Seward was a member of the council which decided upon the first movement of troops into Virginia; also of those which received the Grant when he came to report the victory at Appomattox and which decided upon the policy of reconstruction.

He was sent as a special minister to the Dominican Republic, the final outcome of which was the treaty concerning Santo Domingo. He retired from his office in 1869.

In 1874 he was elected to the New York State Legislature, where he proposed and advocated constitutional amendments in regard to canals and prisons, and had charge of the bill for the Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroad.

In 1877 he was reappointed Assistant Secretary of State by President Hayes, and introduced reforms in the consular service, took part in the negotiation of the Samoan harbor for the United States and in developing Oriental consular relations.

Of late years he was engaged in literary work, being the author of "The Life and Letters of William H. Seward," "A Journal of a West Indian Cruise" and of lectures and magazine articles.

He leaves a wife, Anna Wharton Seward, and a brother, General William H. Seward, of Auburn, N.Y., at whose residence services will be held prior to burial in the family lot at Fort Hill Cemetery, Auburn.

## CANE WAS LIFELINE FOR GIRL BOATERS

A. M. Huntington Saves Party  
from Wreck Against Break-  
water on His Estate.

A party of young girls, pleasure bound in a small boat on Long Island Sound, were dragged from danger through a breakwater and over the stone wall bordering the estate of Archer M. Huntington, wealthy real estate man, by clinging to the latter's walking stick yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Huntington, from behind the high wall which fringes his estate, heard screams, looking up, he saw the boat being driven by a strong wind toward the breakwater. The girls, one of whom was Anna Landman, eighteen and pretty, of Brooks Avenue and 138th Street, The Bronx, were frightened, and had given up any attempt to manage the boat.

Stretching down a long, heavy walking stick he carries, Mr. Huntington waited until the boat was within reach and quickly dragged the girls, whom he called somewhat to safety. He rushed them in an automobile to his City Island home, provided them with dry clothes and took them home.

## FINDS EDEN'S SITE BY PETRIFIED STUMP

Philadelphia, April 25.—That the Garden of Eden was located in British Guiana, near the Brazilian border, seems to be borne out by the existence there of the stump of what is claimed by natives to have been the tree of life.

The discovery was made by Dr. William C. Farabee, leader of the University Museum's Amazon expedition, there is, in the legend connected with it, a striking resemblance to the story of the creation told in the Bible.

Dr. Farabee has just sent the museum his field notes giving an account of the beginning of the world as told by one of the tribes he found in the mountains that divide Brazil from the Guianas.

The tribe referred to had never seen a white man and there was no sign of civilization among the people. No metals of any kind were used by them, and they were happy, though entirely cut off from the rest of the world.

## 'SILENT' SMITH'S WIDOW A BRIDE; WEDS SECRETLY

Suddenly Marries Jean H.  
Saint Cyr at White  
Sulphur Springs.

### HIS FIRST WIFE DIED IN JANUARY

Friends Surprised and Couple  
Quit West Virginia Resort  
Without Explanation.

Mrs. James Henry Smith, widow of "Silent" Smith, was secretly married yesterday afternoon at White Sulphur Springs, Va. Jean H. E. Saint Cyr, of this city, was the bridegroom. Mr. Saint Cyr's first wife died at Yonkers on New Year's Day and left him more than \$100,000.

Mrs. Smith was first married in 1879. She has a daughter, the former Anita Stewart, wife of Prince Miguel de Braganza, of Austria, and pretender to the throne of Portugal, who is said to be older than yesterday's bridegroom. She is also the mother of a grown son, William.

Mr. Saint Cyr is about twenty-eight years old. Three years ago he married Mrs. May Redfield, a wealthy widow, of 93 Hudson Terrace, North Yonkers, who was at the time of her marriage about sixty years old. When she died she left him her fortune, and he has since lived in the stately mansion, a close neighbor of former Congressman John E. Andrus. Little is known about him in Yonkers, except that he is said to be a broker. He is well known at Newport and other social resorts.

At the home of Mrs. Smith's son, William Rhineland Stewart, No. 14 East Fifty-seventh street, it was said last night that no announcement of the wedding was to be made. Mr. Stewart refused to either confirm or deny that the ceremony had been performed.

The home of Mr. Saint Cyr, in North Yonkers, last night was dark, and there was no response to repeated rings. Neighbors stated that Mr. Saint Cyr had been away for some time.

The announcement of their marriage came as a great surprise to the New York society colony at the West Virginia resort. That they contemplated such a step was unknown even to their most intimate friends. They disappeared from the hotel at the Springs together yesterday afternoon, and a short time afterward appeared at the home of Mrs. Smith, where they were met by their intimates to accompany them to the depot and there announced that they had been married.

Mrs. Smith arrived at the Springs about a month ago from this city. A few days after her arrival Mr. Saint Cyr reached there. Since then they have been together almost constantly. They were together a short time at the Springs, where they were met by their intimates to accompany them to the depot and there announced that they had been married.

Mrs. Smith was before her first marriage Miss Annie Armstrong, a beautiful Baltimore belle, and the daughter of John A. Armstrong, of this city. She is an elder sister of Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel.

Since the death of her husband Mrs. Smith has lived mostly in London. She inherited \$5,000,000 from the late Mr. Smith. Other specific bequests amounting to \$6,300,000 were made by Mr. Smith, and his nephew, George Grant Saxon, received two-thirds of the residuary.

While attending the debut party of Miss Margaret Elms at the Waldorf-Astoria last December Mrs. Saint Cyr collapsed. She died in the hotel of pneumonia three weeks later, on last New Year's Day.

### HEILNER SLAYER OUTWITS POLICE

Suicide Theory Discarded  
for Belief Fugitive  
Has Escaped.

From New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and many points in this state telephone calls have come into Police Headquarters giving unproductive "clues" to the whereabouts of Joseph Heilner, the Austrian waiter and reservist who is accused of murdering Mrs. Julia Heilner in her Flatbush home last Friday. Despite these "clues" and the thousands of circulars, picturing Heilner, that have been spread broadcast, however, the opinion is growing in the Police Department that Heilner has made good his escape and that one more murder will be added to New York's list of unsolved crimes.

Those taking this view hinted last night that the statements of police officials concerning the possibility of Heilner's suicide, "which would result from the relentless hunt for him," sounded like shifting the responsibility, in view of possible failure. Inspector Gray said that the suggestion of suicide was made by a man who had the nerve to commit murder for money would have been enough nerve to live to spend it.

Meanwhile the work of running down clues went merrily on. Early yesterday afternoon the manager of the Bijou Hotel, at 1018 Fox Street, The Bronx, notified the police that a man answering Heilner's description had been seen there Friday night. He appeared nervous, said the clerk, and left early Saturday morning. Detectives are on his trail.

Late yesterday afternoon Patrolman Dan Hazlett of the Sheephead Bay station posted in at King's Highway and Coney Island Avenue a suspect who could give no satisfactory account of himself. Patrolman McGinnis, however, ordered him taken to Headquarters; there it was found that he was stippled by hunger. Nothing was found to connect him with the Heilner case, and he was taken to the Kings County Hospital.

The most promising clues, according to detectives, lead to Jersey City and Philadelphia.

## HORSE CALLS POLICE

Neigh Brings Help, Also Arrest,  
for Injured Driver.

A horse's neighs of distress drew Joseph Curry, of 507 West Fifty-ninth Street, dazed from a fall and suffering from a lacerated scalp. The man said that he was the owner of the horse and cab, but the policeman found in his pocket a license bearing the name of Patrick Malone, of 389 West Fifty-second Street. When telephoned to Malone said that Curry had taken the rig without his permission, and ordered his arrest. The man was locked up, charged with grand larceny.

## Best Sporting Pages in the Country

Interested in sports or automobiles? In yesterday's issue of The Sunday Tribune five full pages were devoted to sport and automobile news. All the latest happenings were covered. A full view of what's going on in all branches was laid before you. To get ALL the information as well as the RIGHT information read The Tribune's Sporting Pages.

Order in Advance Next Sunday's Tribune  
with the Beautiful Graphic Section.

## BARNES' FRIENDS HINT SURPRISES FOR ROOSEVELT

More of Colonel's Letters  
to Political Leaders To  
Be Produced.

### MAY LOOK INTO T. C. & I. MERGER

Expenses of \$8,000 a Week for  
Each Side Make Both Eager  
to Finish Trial.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]  
Syracuse, April 25. More hitherto unopened chapters of the political history of this state are expected when Theodore Roosevelt takes the stand again in the Supreme Court here tomorrow morning. It will begin the second week of the suit of William Barnes to recover \$50,000 from the ex-President for alleged libellous utterances and the fifth day of the Colonel on the witness stand. This history will be in the form of correspondence between the Colonel and various state leaders, including the plaintiff, in regard to the contests between Progressives and regulars in the Governorship years of 1908 and 1910.

When court was adjourned on Friday afternoon by Justice Andrews counsel were arguing about the introduction of this correspondence. William M. Bowers, for Mr. Roosevelt, was objecting to some of it, and the justice told them to try to reach an agreement before Monday.

It is believed Colonel Roosevelt does not object to the introduction of the letters, although according to report they will indicate two different estimates of Governor Hughes. In 1912, in a public statement, he announced that no correspondence of his that could be produced would do him any harm. This was in reply to a threat of William Hearst that he would produce certain letters. The Colonel issued an open challenge to him or any one else to publish anything they liked along that line.

First, it is understood, William M. Bowers, counsel for Mr. Barnes, who will have the Colonel under cross-examination, will call upon him to produce copies of letters he wrote in 1908, when he interfered in favor of the renomination of Governor Hughes, which Mr. Barnes and other leaders opposed. There are letters not only to Barnes, it is understood, but also to Herbert Parsons, Francis Hendricks and others, as well as the replies.

**Views of Hughes Administration.**

The fight of the Progressive Republicans to control the state convention against Mr. Barnes and his friends, who had selected Vice-President James S. Sherman as their candidate for temporary chairman, came in 1910. The Progressives, after much urging, got the Colonel to enter actively into the fight, and while he was being urged, it is said, he expressed his views on the administration of Governor Hughes. Just how radically these views differed from those of 1908, if they do differ in any essential detail, is something that is causing much speculation here tonight. Only a few know what is in the letters, and they are carefully guarding their secret.

Mr. Bowers does not know, he says, whether he will get through with his cross-examination of the Colonel in time for the re-direct and the re-cross to be completed to-morrow. It is probable, however, that the Colonel will not get off the stand until some time on Tuesday.

Friends of the Colonel say he made only one slip in his testimony. It had reference to the amount of the campaign contributions received when he ran for President in 1904. Asked by Mr. Bowers on Friday about that matter, the Colonel said he believed the amount was about \$5,000,000, or about half the sum gathered for the McKinley campaign preceding it. Since Friday the Colonel has discovered he over-estimated the amount; that is, he has been informed that only \$1,500,000 was contributed in 1904, as compared with \$4,000,000 in 1900.

Another thing Colonel Roosevelt wants to place before the jury in his re-direct examination is that when the report of the Clapp committee showed George W. L. Meyer and others repeatedly giving large amounts in 1904, it was not their own, but contributions collected by them as heads of committees in various parts of the country.

**Tennessee Coal and Iron Case.**

If Mr. Bowers sticks to his plan he will cross-examine Colonel Roosevelt tomorrow on the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation during the panic of 1907. The group of bankers working to stem the tide of that panic offered to aid certain financial interests badly in need of assistance if they would sell the controlling interest

## Woman Circles Globe to Win \$5,000 Bet for Jack London

Courted by Zulu Chief, Arrested as Spy and Feted by Rajah, She Works Way Around World and Arrives Home a Baroness.

Back in 1911 Jack London and some friends had an argument as to whether a woman could work her way around the world. The friends agreed that a man could, but a woman couldn't do that sort of thing. London maintained that a woman could do it as well as a man. He offered to bet \$5,000 that Mrs. Hilda Gilbert could.

She had lived near his country home in California, and the way she rode horses and defied many of the supposed limitations of her sex led him to pick her as a champion to win his wager.

She arrived at the McAlpin yesterday, a winner not only for Jack London, but of much more. She is now the Baroness Sylvaine, widowed by the death of the baron, to be sure, but the possessor of his income.

She also hobnobbed on her trip with a Zulu chief and made such a hit with him she can become one of his wives at any time she wants to settle down in Africa; she was entertained by an Indian rajah and won his admiration

## NEW HAVEN'S OLDEST PLAYHOUSE BURNED

Dickens Lectured in Historic  
Structure—Many Junior  
Proms Held There.

New Haven, April 25.—The Grand Opera House, in Crown Street, the oldest playhouse in New Haven, was destroyed by fire early today. Various office buildings were endangered for a time. The loss is \$107,000. The fire started in a café on the first floor.

The theatre, originally known as Music Hall, was erected in 1860. Stage notables and singers of world fame appeared there. Half a century ago it was the scene of state political conventions, Yale junior proms and other university events. Mass meetings to encourage enlistment were held during the Civil War. Charles Dickens lectured in the house during his American tour.

**WARNS SHIPS OFF CAPES**

U. S. Said to Have Protested at  
Neutrality Violation.

Norfolk, Va., April 25.—According to statements of sailors from the fleet in today from Southern drill grounds for a rest, wireless warnings were sent Saturday to the four British warships off the Virginia Capes, that they were violating neutrality by patrolling within the three-mile limit. They were told emphatically that it would not be permitted.

They declared that there was an immediate apology from the British cruiser Glasgow, which seems to be the flagship of the squadron, and the ships immediately put further out to sea.

As a result, thousands who visited Norfolk today to get a glimpse of the cruisers were disappointed as they could be seen only with glasses.

The Glasgow is stationed just beyond the entrance to the Capes, and the other ships lie along the coast about five miles apart.

## KITCHENER NOT SATISFIED

Still Needs More Men, Says  
Admiralty Secretary.

London, April 25.—Addressing a recruiting meeting to-day, Dr. Thomas J. Macnamara, Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty, said:

"If you assume that Earl Kitchener is not only gratified but satisfied with the response to the call for volunteers you fall into a very serious error. We want more men. We want them now, so that they may be properly trained to play an effective part in the struggle."

On our side we have progressed on the right bank of the canal through vigorous counter attacks.

The following is the official communication issued by the French War Office to-night:

"To the north of Ypres the battle continues under conditions favorable for the troops of the Allies. The Germans have attacked at several points along the front, but in each case they were repulsed. Some of their projectiles, which did not explode, were found

# Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News - Editorials - Advertisements

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1915.

PRICE ONE CENT In City of New York, Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken.  
ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

## GERMANS GAIN IN NEW DRIVE ON YPRES LINE

Hungarians in Army  
Hurled Against  
Givenche

English Regain  
Part of Loss

Men Hold Out Stubbornly  
in Flanders Against  
Heavy Odds.

CANADIANS HEROIC

Are Surrounded and Apparently  
Doomed When Rescued by  
Deadly Rush of Zouaves.

North of France, April 25.—The two most important features in the great battle fought between Friday night and this morning happened at La Bassée and along a section of the Furnes-Ypres Canal, between the latter town and Bixschote. It is as yet premature to speak in detail of the former until the official communiqués have been issued, but it may be said that the army of the Crown Prince of Bavaria has launched an effort against Givenche and Cambray of such extreme violence that some temporary advantage has accrued to it. In dense masses the Germans are beating against the allied positions, regardless of loss, in an endeavor to drive a wedge through the British lines. These are unbroken, and the men are holding out heroically against heavy odds.

It is another such wedge that has caused the battle north of Ypres, where a number of Hungarian regiments seem to have been introduced to fill the gaps in the Duke of Wurttemberg's army. This battle is unique as being the first great event of its kind in the history of Canada, for Canadian troops can claim it as their own, and the glory of it, too. They were holding the extreme left of the British line.

Preparing the ground by means of their poison bombs, the Germans, driving through Langemark and Pitkome, forced a passage across the canal, between Steenstraete and Het-Say, reaching the village of Lizerne. The French Zouaves, fusiliers and marines, with Belgian carabiniers, were caught in the stupefying fumes of the gas bombs, and thus were taken at a disadvantage. Despite the "plant effect" of their supporting lines, therefore, they were forced to give way.

Pouring their masses across the canal, the Germans then swung to the left and attacked a considerable portion of the Canadian forces in the rear. The Canadians, facing both ways, fought like lions, for it was beyond work now, and the hardy Colonial, practically back to back, were battling for their lives.

Meanwhile the supports, of which there are great bodies at all points of the British line, hurried up, mingling with the Zouaves, who had by this time re-formed. They fell in one deadly rush upon the Germans, cutting their way clean through to the surrounded Canadians, and the whole mass charged on to recapture the lost positions.

London, April 25.—It is becoming increasingly evident that the German attack on the Franco-British left, centering in fierce battles around Ypres, is the opening movement of another great attempt, perhaps Germany's supreme effort, to break the allied line. The official report issued in Belgium states that further progress has been made toward Ypres, and that the British counter attacks have been repulsed. The French report, on the other hand, declares that the counter attacks continue with success, and that the British hold all their positions.

For more than a week Belgium has been sealed from the observation of neutrals, evidently for the purpose of keeping secret the extent to which reinforcements are being rushed to the point of attack. It is understood, however, that half a million new German troops have reached Flanders, and that more arms and material are to be used than were provided for the previous attempts to destroy the allied armies in the west, attempts which met with failure both in August and in October.

**Belgian Artillery at Work.**

The following statement was issued to-day at the Belgian Legation:

"Lizerne (Belgium, west of the Ypres Canal), which was taken by the enemy on Friday night, has been retaken to-day by Belgian artillery troops."

"Our artillery has been successful in firing a fire directed at the whole length of our front by German batteries."

"Notwithstanding a very strong wind, our aviators have been able to make useful reconnaissances."

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## WIDOW A BRIDE; WEDS SECRETLY

Suddenly Marries Jean H.  
Saint Cyr at White  
Sulphur Springs.

Friends Surprised and Couple  
Quit West Virginia Resort  
Without Explanation.

Mrs. James Henry Smith, widow of "Silent" Smith, was secretly married yesterday afternoon at White Sulphur Springs, Va. Jean H. E. Saint Cyr, of this city, was the bridegroom. Mr. Saint Cyr's first wife died at Yonkers on New Year's Day and left him more than \$100,000.

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Mrs. Smith was first married in 1879. She has a daughter, the former Anita Stewart, wife of Prince Miguel de Braganza, of Austria, and pretender to the throne of Portugal, who is said to be older than yesterday's bridegroom. She is also the mother of a grown son, William.

Mr. Saint Cyr is about twenty-eight years old. Three years ago he married Mrs. May Redfield, a wealthy widow, of 93 Hudson Terrace, North Yonkers, who was at the time of her marriage about sixty years old. When she died she left him her fortune, and he has since lived in the stately mansion, a close neighbor of former Congressman John E. Andrus. Little is known about him in Yonkers, except that he is said to be a broker. He is well known at Newport and other social resorts.

At the home of Mrs. Smith's son, William Rhineland Stewart, No. 14 East Fifty-seventh street, it was said last night that no announcement of the wedding was to be made. Mr. Stewart refused to either confirm or deny that the ceremony had been performed.

The home of Mr. Saint Cyr, in North Yonkers, last night was dark, and there was no response to repeated rings. Neighbors stated that Mr. Saint Cyr had been away for some time.

The announcement of their marriage came as a great surprise to the New York society colony at the West Virginia resort. That they contemplated such a step was unknown even to their most intimate friends. They disappeared from the hotel at the Springs together yesterday afternoon, and a short time afterward appeared at the home of Mrs. Smith, where they were met by their intimates to accompany them to the depot and there announced that they had been married.

Mrs. Smith arrived at the Springs about a month ago from this city. A few days after her arrival Mr. Saint Cyr reached there. Since then they have been together almost constantly. They were together a short time at the Springs, where they were met by their intimates to accompany them to the depot and there announced that they had been married.

Mrs. Smith was before her first marriage Miss Annie Armstrong, a beautiful Baltimore belle, and the daughter of John A. Armstrong, of this city. She is an elder sister of Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel.

Since the death of her husband Mrs. Smith has lived mostly in London. She inherited \$5,000,000 from the late Mr. Smith. Other specific bequests amounting to \$6,300,000 were made by Mr. Smith, and his nephew, George Grant Saxon, received two-thirds of the residuary.

While attending the debut party of Miss Margaret Elms at the Waldorf-Astoria last December Mrs. Saint Cyr collapsed. She died in the hotel of pneumonia three weeks later, on last New Year's Day.

## WIDOW A BRIDE; WEDS SECRETLY

Suddenly Marries Jean H.  
Saint Cyr at White  
Sulphur Springs.

Friends Surprised and Couple  
Quit West Virginia Resort  
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